

Summary of State Clean Energy-Environment Actions	State	State Planning and Incentive Structures						
		Energy Efficiency in Public Facilities	Energy Efficient Appliance and Equipment Purchase Requirements for Public Facilities	Clean Energy Goals for Public Facilities	Energy Efficiency and Alternative Fuel Goals for Public Fleets	State and Regional Energy Planning	NOx Set-Asides	
							SIP Call	CAIR
Key: C Completed C/IP Completed, with further work or updates in progress C/BC Completed, with further work or updates being considered IP In Progress BC Being Considered PA Past Action (some items only) (blank cell) No Activity Identified C* Completed, with a caveat as specified in the details	Alabama	C	C			C		
	Alaska					C		
	Arizona	C	C	C	C	C		
	Arkansas							IP
	California	C	C	C*	C	C		
	Colorado	C*		C*	C	C		
	Connecticut	C/BC	C/BC	C	C	C		IP
	Delaware	C	C	BC		C		
	District of Columbia	C	C		C	C		
	Florida	BC		C*		C		
	Georgia	C	BC	BC	C	C		BC
	Hawaii	C*	C	C*	C	C		
	Idaho					C		
	Illinois	C	C	C	C	C		IP
	Indiana			BC	C	C	C	IP
	Iowa	C	C	C	C	C/BC		
	Kansas				C	C		
	Kentucky	C	BC		C	C		
	Louisiana							
Completed For categories focused on creating regulations, setting targets, or setting goals, "completed" means that regulations, legislation or orders have been passed and been made official (signed by Governor), a target has been set by a regulatory body, or standards have taken effect. For categories with a tangible product (e.g., document) completed means that the product is finished.	Maine	C		C	C	C		
	Maryland	C	C	C	C	C	C	BC
	Massachusetts	C	C		C/BC	C	C	BC
	Michigan	C	C		C	C		IP
	Minnesota	C	C		C	C/BC		IP
	Mississippi							
	Missouri	C			C	C	C	IP
	Montana					C		
	Nebraska				C	C		
	Nevada	C			C	C		
In Progress The state is working towards taking action in this category; for product-oriented categories work is underway and for goal-setting/regulatory activities, deliberations and decision-making is underway. This includes state legislation that has passed both the House and Senate (but not yet signed by Governor).	New Hampshire	C	C	BC	C	C		
	New Jersey	C	C	C	C	C	C	BC
	New Mexico	C		IP	C	C		
	New York	C	C	C	C	C	C	BC
	North Carolina	C	C	BC	C	C		IP
	North Dakota					C/BC		
	Ohio	C	C		C/IP	C	C	IP
	Oklahoma	BC				C		
	Oregon	C	C	IP	C	C		
	Pennsylvania	C	C	C	C	C		IP
Being Considered The state is considering taking action in this category, but in product-oriented categories no work has started on the product and for goal setting/regulatory activities, no decisions have been made or legislation passed yet. This includes legislation that has been proposed but not passed, regulations proposed but not finalized, and goal statements made by the Governor or other state leaders.	Rhode Island	C		C	C	C		
	South Carolina	C				C		IP
	South Dakota					C/BC		
	Tennessee					C		
	Texas	C			C	C		
	Utah	C	C	C	BC	C		
	Vermont	C	C	IP	C	C		
	Virginia	BC	C			C/IP	C	C
	Washington	C			C	C		
	West Virginia				C	C		
Past Action The state previously had an action that would be considered "completed" that has either expired or been repealed. (Currently not used for any items.)	Wisconsin	C		C	C	C		IP
	Wyoming					C		
	Tally of Activities:							
	Completed (including local actions and state actions that are classified as C*, C/IP, or C/BC)	34	23	16	34	47	8	1
	In Progress	0	0	3	0	0	0	12
	Being Considered	3	2	5	1	0	0	5
	Past Action							
	Subtotal: C, IP, BC (or combination)	37	25	24	35	47	8	18
	No Activity Identified	14	26	27	16	4	43	33
	Notes:	C* indicates the state has adopted LEED requirements for its buildings but has not yet specified energy efficiency targets for those buildings.		C* indicates that the state has some other form of mandatory LBE policy directed at renewable energy (i.e., mandating the consideration of RE installations in state facilities and the inclusion of RE measures when cost-effective).		Covers state-wide efforts with focus on all energy uses and/or alternative/clean energy. Dates for completion vary - covers plans 1998 to present. All western states included based on WGA CDEAC; other specific activities noted in details.		

Summary of State Clean Energy- Environment Actions	State	Energy Efficiency (EE) Actions					
		Energy Efficiency Portfolio Standards (EEPS)	Public Benefits Funds (PBF) for Energy Efficiency	Building Codes for Energy Efficiency		State Appliance Efficiency Standards	
				Commercial	Residential		
Key: C Completed C/IP Completed, with further work or updates in progress C/BC Completed, with further work or updates being considered IP In Progress BC Being Considered PA Past Action (some items only) (blank cell) No Activity Identified C* Completed, with a caveat as specified in the details	Alabama				C2		
	Alaska						
	Arizona		C				C
	Arkansas			C2	C2		
	California	C	C	C2	C2	C	
	Colorado	C					
	Connecticut	C	C	C2	C2	C	
	Delaware			C1	C1		
	District of Columbia		C	C1	C1		
	Florida			C2	C1		
	Georgia			C2	C1		
	Hawaii	C	IP				
	Idaho			C2	C2		
	Illinois	C	C	C1		BC	
	Indiana			NC	NC		
	Iowa			C2	C2		
	Kansas			C2	C2		
	Kentucky			C2	C1		
	Louisiana		BC	C2	C2		
	Maine		C	C2		C	
Maryland			C2	C2	C		
Massachusetts		C	C1	NC	C		
Michigan		C	C1	NC			
Minnesota			NC	NC			
Mississippi							
In Progress	The state is working towards taking action in this category; for product-oriented categories work is underway and for goal-setting/regulatory activities, deliberations and decision-making is underway. This includes state legislation that has passed both the House and Senate (but not yet signed by Governor).	BC					
	Missouri			C2	C2		
	Montana		C	C2	C2		
	Nebraska			C2	C2		
	Nevada	C		C2	C2		
	New Hampshire		C	C1	C1		
	New Jersey	C/IP	C	C1	NC	C	
	New Mexico		BC	C2	C2		
Being Considered	The state is considering taking action in this category, but in product-oriented categories no work has started on the product and for goal setting/regulatory activities, no decisions have been made or legislation passed yet. This includes legislation that has been proposed but not passed, regulations proposed but not finalized, and goal statements made by the Governor or other state leaders.						
	New York		C	C1	C1	C	
	North Carolina			C2	C1	BC	
	North Dakota			NC	NC		
	Ohio		C	C2	C2		
	Oklahoma			NC	C1		
	Oregon		C	C2	C2	C	
	Pennsylvania	C	C	C2	C2	BC	
	Rhode Island		C	C2	C2	C	
	South Carolina			C2	C2		
Past Action	The state previously had an action that would be considered "completed" that has either expired or been repealed. (Currently not used for any items.)						
	South Dakota						
	Tennessee				NC		
	Texas	C	C	C1	C1		
	Utah			C2	C2		
	Vermont	C	C	C1	C1	C	
	Virginia			C2	C2		
	Washington	BC		C2	C2	C	
	West Virginia			C2	C2		
	Wisconsin		C	C1	C1		
	Wyoming						
Energy Conservation and Production Act (ECPA): The Energy Conservation and Production Act (ECPA) of 1975 requires states to adopt commercial building codes and to consider adopting residential codes. To meet ECPA, states must either adopt the US DOE-designated "model code" as written, modify it to meet their needs, or develop their own equal or better code. DOE has determined that the 2000 Supplement to the IECC and 1999 version of ASHRAE Standard 90.1 improve energy efficiency in residential and commercial buildings, respectively. Some states have laws that limit their ability to impose building requirements on municipalities. In these "home rule" states, local governments can adopt their own codes. This is the case in AZ, CO, IL (home rule for residential only), MO, NV, OK (home rule for commercial only), TX, HI, SD, and WY.	Tally of Activities:						
	Completed (including local actions and state actions that are classified as C*, C/IP, or C/BC)	10	19	37	34	12	
	In Progress	0	1	4	7	0	
	Being Considered	2	2	0	0	3	
	Past Action						
	Subtotal: C, IP, BC (or combination)	12	22	41	41	15	
	No Activity Identified	39	29	10	10	36	
This matrix is intended to summarize the status of state activities with respect to a subset of the policies identified in the EPA "Clean Energy-Environment Guide to Action: Policies, Best Practices, and Action Steps for States." For more information, please see http://epa.gov/cleanenergy/stateandlocal/guidetoaction.htm . The data in this matrix is as accurate, up to date, and complete as possible. For additional information on sources of data, or details on specific activities; or if you identify any oversights or errors, please contact Sue Gander at the US EPA: gander.sue@epa.gov	Notes:	HI, NV, and PA have indirect EEPS as part of their RPS/AEPS (Alternative Energy Portfolio Standard); IL EEPS is a goal (not a requirement) under Sustainable Energy Plan. CO EEPS is part of a utility/PUC settlement agreement; VT EEPS is incorporated into statewide contracts for energy efficiency.	States also support energy efficiency through utility demand-side management (not covered here). Texas's program is tied to the state's utility energy efficiency savings targets (a restructuring law requires utilities to administer energy efficiency programs to achieve savings equivalent to 10% of annual load growth) and costs are covered through a non-bypassable charge in transmission and distribution rates.	For Building Codes Only: C2 = Goes Beyond ECPA C1 = Meets ECPA NC = Does Not Meet ECPA *Number that meet or exceed ECPA (C2+C1) Significant local government adoption of residential energy codes in: AZ, CO, MO & IL LA residential energy code (C2) has been adopted, but does not go into effect until 1/1/07. IA residential and commercial energy codes (C2) adopted 10/2006, do not go into effect until 1/1/07.			

Summary of State Clean Energy-Environment Actions	State	Energy Supply Actions						
		Renewable Portfolio Standards (RPS)	Public Benefits Funds (PBF) for State Clean Energy Supply Programs	Output-Based Environmental Regulation to Support Clean Energy	Interconnection Standards		Fostering Green Power Markets	
					Clean Distributed Generation	Net Metering	Green Power Marketing Activity in Competitive Electricity Markets	Utility Green Pricing Activities
Key: C Completed C/IP Completed, with further work or updates in progress C/BC Completed, with further work or updates being considered IP In Progress BC Being Considered PA Past Action (some items only) (blank cell) No Activity Identified C* Completed, with a caveat as specified in the details	Alabama							C
	Alaska							C
	Arizona	C/IP	C		BC	C/BC		C
	Arkansas			BC		C		
	California	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
	Colorado	C			C	C		C
	Connecticut	C	C	C	C	C/BC	C	C
	Delaware	C	C	C	C/BC	C		
	District of Columbia	C	C			C	C	
	Florida					C		C
	Georgia					C		C
	Hawaii	C			C	C		C
	Idaho				BC	C/BC		C
	Illinois	C	C	IP	IP	C		C
	Indiana			C	C	C		C
	Iowa	C			BC	C		C
	Kansas				C/BC			
	Kentucky					C		C
	Louisiana					C		
	Maine	C		C		C	C	BC
Completed For categories focused on creating regulations, setting targets, or setting goals, "completed" means that regulations, legislation or orders have been passed and been made official (signed by Governor), a target has been set by a regulatory body, or standards have taken effect. For categories with a tangible product (e.g., document) completed means that the product is finished.	Maryland	C		C	IP	C	C	
	Massachusetts	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
	Michigan	BC			C	C		C
	Minnesota	C/BC	C		C	C		C
	Mississippi							C
	Missouri	BC		C	BC	BC		C
	Montana	C	C			C		C
	Nebraska							C
	Nevada	C				C		IP
	New Hampshire	BC	BC	C		C		
In Progress The state is working towards taking action in this category; for product-oriented categories work is underway and for goal-setting/regulatory activities, deliberations and decision-making is underway. This includes state legislation that has passed both the House and Senate (but not yet signed by Governor).	New Jersey	C	C	C			C	
	New Mexico	C			C/BC	C/BC		C
	New York	C	C	C	C	C/BC	C	
	North Carolina	BC			IP	C		
	North Dakota					C		C
	Ohio		C	C	C/BC	C/BC		C
	Oklahoma					C		C
	Oregon	BC	C		IP	C	C	C
	Pennsylvania	C	C		C	C	C	
	Rhode Island	C	C/BC			C	C	C
Being Considered The state is considering taking action in this category, but in product-oriented categories no work has started on the product and for goal setting/regulatory activities, no decisions have been made or legislation passed yet. This includes legislation that has been proposed but not passed, regulations proposed but not finalized, and goal statements made by the Governor or other state leaders.	South Carolina				BC			C
	South Dakota				BC			C
	Tennessee				BC	BC		C
	Texas	C		C	C	C	C	C
	Utah				BC	C/BC		C
	Vermont	C			IP	C		C
	Virginia	BC			IP	C	C	
	Washington	C			C/BC	C		C
	West Virginia				IP	IP		
	Wisconsin	C	C	IP	C	C		C
Past Action The state previously had an action that would be considered "completed" that has either expired or been repealed. (Currently not used for any items.)	Wyoming				IP	C/BC		C
	Tally of Activities:							
	Completed (including local actions and state actions that are classified as C*, C/IP, or C/BC)	24	16	13	18	41	13	36
	In Progress	0	0	2	8	1	0	1
	Being Considered	6	1	1	8	2	0	1
	Past Action							
	Subtotal: C, IP, BC (or combination)	30	17	16	34	44	13	38
	No Activity Identified	21	34	35	17	7	38	13
	Notes:							
	This matrix is intended to summarize the status of state activities with respect to a subset of the policies identified in the EPA "Clean Energy-Environment Guide to Action: Policies, Best Practices, and Action Steps for States." For more information, please see http://epa.gov/cleanenergy/stateandlocal/guidetoaction.htm . The data in this matrix is as accurate, up to date, and complete as possible. For additional information on sources of data, or details on specific activities; or if you identify any oversights or errors, please contact Sue Gander at the US EPA: gander.sue@epa.gov	MN RPS applicable only to state's largest utility -- others need "good faith effort." IL Sustainable Energy Plan has a RPS goal (but it is not mandatory). AZ, WA as of 11/14/06	ME's PBF for renewable energy is voluntary and is thus considered No Action.		IN "complete" as of 11/22/05.	"Completed" status may fall into one of three categories: net metering offered by one or more individual utilities, state-wide net metering for certain utility types, or net metering for all utility types.	For Restructured Markets Only: A = D = S = *Number that meet or exceed	

Key to Matrix	
(Blank Cell)	No activity has been identified.
Being Considered (BC)	The state is considering taking action in this category, but in product-oriented categories no work has started on the product and for goal setting/regulatory activities, no decisions have been made or legislation passed yet. This includes legislation that has been proposed but not passed, regulations proposed but not finalized, and goal statements made by the Governor or other state leaders.
In Progress (IP)	The state is working towards taking action in this category; for product-oriented categories work is underway and for goal-setting/regulatory activities, deliberations and decision-making is underway. This includes state legislation that has passed both the House and Senate (but not yet signed by Governor).
Completed (C)	For categories focused on creating regulations, setting targets, or setting goals, "completed" means that regulations, legislation or orders have been passed and been made official (signed by Governor), a target has been set by a regulatory body, or standards have taken effect. For categories with a tangible product (e.g., document) completed means that the product is finished.

For Building Codes Only:

The Energy Conservation and Production Act (ECPA) of 1975 requires states to adopt commercial building codes and to consider adopting residential codes. To meet ECPA, states must either adopt the US DOE-designated "model code" as written, modify it to meet their needs, or develop their own equal or better code. DOE has determined that the 2000 Supplement to the IECC and 1999 version of ASHRAE Standard 90.1 improve energy efficiency in residential and commercial buildings, respectively. Some states have laws that limit their ability to impose building requirements on municipalities. In these "home rule" states, local governments can adopt their own codes. This is the case in AZ, CO, IL (home rule for residential only), MO, NV, OK (home rule for commercial only), TX, SD, and WY.	
C2	Goes Beyond ECPA
C1	Meets ECPA
NC	Does Not Meet ECPA

Clean Energy Policies

Energy Efficiency in Public Facilities	A policy to promote Energy Efficiency in Public Facilities can be structured in a variety of ways. For example, it can establish a goal to reduce energy consumption in existing facilities by some stated percentage within a set time frame, a requirement that new or renovated buildings meet certain energy per square foot usage (energy budget), or it can place energy efficiency design requirements on new or remodeled buildings. It can also require specific energy efficiency measures in state facilities or require state agencies to develop and implement an energy efficiency strategy. Many states make use of LEED Green Building Rating System for their design requirements, which includes a minimum energy performance level as a component but does not necessarily require buildings to optimize for energy performance. Included in this category are states with LEED requirements plus energy efficiency targets for state building; states with stand-alone LEED requirements are listed as C*.
Energy Efficient Appliance and Equipment Purchase Requirements for Public Facilities	Some states have requirements that equipment purchased for or installed in public facilities meet certain energy efficiency standards, such as ENERGY STAR or other efficiency standards that can cover a wide range of products including lighting, HVAC equipment, office equipment and other energy using devices. These standards may take the form of procurement policies or standard specifications. Specific legislative action might be required to modify procurement regulations where mandatory low-bid requirements are in place.
Clean Energy Goals for Public Facilities	States can establish clean and/or renewable energy purchasing or generation goals for their own facilities. These goals may take the form of requirements to obtain a certain percentage of electricity usage from clean renewable generation sources, or a minimum clean energy purchase volume (in MWh) by a given date. They may also take the form of goals for self-generation of clean or efficient energy, such as clean distributed generation or combined heat and power. These goals can be met through a variety of methods including onsite generation, purchasing clean renewable energy power products, or by purchasing renewable energy certificates.
Energy Efficiency and Alternative Fuel Goals for Public Fleets	State lead by example measures for public fleets are structured in a number of ways, including establishing overall energy reduction goals for the state fleet, requirements that a percentage of the state fleet or all new purchases be hybrid, fuel efficient, or be capable of running on alternative fuels, and requirements for the purchase and use of alternative fuels by the state fleet.
State and Regional Energy Planning	A state energy plan is a strategic effort to develop and promote energy goals and formulate related policies and programs. Most states have created energy plans individually; others have developed them as part of a regional energy plan involving several states. The effort can be driven by the Governor, legislature or a specific agency (typically it is the state energy office), but typically will include a broad set of state agencies and sometimes will include external stakeholders through an advisory group or similar body. Energy plans can entail a number of elements including: (1) identifying and promoting a package of cost-effective options to meet energy, environment, and economic goals, (2) recognizing and assessing a full range of short- and long-term benefits from energy efficiency, renewables, and clean distributed generation, and, (3) helping state agencies from different states within a region coordinate their efforts to better achieve complementary goals.
NOx Set-Asides	In 1998, under the Clean Air Act, the EPA issued a call for state implementation plans (SIPs) from 22 Eastern states and the District of Columbia to address interstate ozone pollution. In this SIP call, the EPA established emission reduction requirements NOx and emission budgets for the states, and designed an interstate trading system for NOx. States are allowed to set aside trading allowances, which can then be awarded to energy-efficiency and renewable-energy projects, as an incentive to encourage this type of program. As under the 1998 SIP call, NOx set-asides are also allowed under the Clean Air Interstate Rule (CAIR).
Energy Efficiency Portfolio Standards (EEPS)	Similar to Renewable Portfolio Standards, EEPS require that energy providers meet a specific portion of their electricity demand through energy efficiency. EEPS are intended to help overcome the various barriers that keep utilities and other players from investing in cost-effective energy efficiency measures. States have found that establishing explicit targets, based on sound analysis of technical and economic potential, can help reduce energy demand as well as lower electricity prices, cut emissions, and help address concerns with system reliability. Standards may be voluntary or quasi-voluntary in nature. Where states have set goals (indicating that they are voluntary), it is noted in the detailed matrix and in the notes row of the summary sheet.
Public Benefit Funds (PBFs) for Energy Efficiency	PBFs for energy efficiency are a pool of resources used by states to invest in energy efficiency projects, and are typically created by levying a fee on customers' electricity rates. PBFs, also known as System Benefit Charges (SBCs) or Clean Energy Funds, are typically created by levying a small charge on every customer's electricity bill. These funds provide an annual revenue stream to fund energy efficiency programs.
Building Codes for Energy Efficiency	Building Energy Codes establish energy efficiency standards for residential and commercial buildings, thereby setting a minimum level of energy efficiency and locking in the energy savings at the time of new construction or renovation. Codes typically specify requirements for "thermal resistance" in the building shell and windows, minimum air leakage, and minimum heating and cooling equipment efficiencies. Well-designed, implemented, and enforced codes can help eliminate inefficient construction practices and technologies with little or no increase in total project costs. Some states have laws that limit their ability to impose building requirements on municipalities. In these "home rule" states, local governments can adopt their own codes. These states are: Arizona, Colorado, Illinois (home rule for residential code only), Missouri, Nevada, Oklahoma (home rule for commercial code only), South Dakota, and Wyoming.
State Appliance Efficiency Standards	State appliance efficiency standards establish minimum energy efficiency levels for equipment and other appliances that are not covered by federal efficiency standards. Appliance efficiency standards typically prohibit the sale of less efficient models within a state. States are finding that appliance standards offer a cost-effective strategy for improving energy efficiency and lowering energy costs for businesses and consumers.
Renewable Portfolio Standards (RPS)	A Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) requires electric utilities and other retail electric providers to supply a specified minimum percentage (or absolute amount) of customer load with eligible sources of renewable electricity. Many states have adopted RPS requirements because they are an administratively efficient, cost-effective, and market-based approach to achieve renewable electricity policy objectives. States have tailored their RPS requirements to satisfy particular state policy objectives, electricity market characteristics, and renewable resource potential. Consequently, there is wide variation in RPS rules from state to state with regard to the minimum requirement of renewable energy, implementation timing, eligible technologies and resources, and other policy design details.
Public Benefits Funds (PBF) for State Clean Energy Supply Programs	Public Benefits Funds (PBFs), also known as System Benefits Charges (SBCs) or Clean Energy Funds, are typically created by levying a small fee or surcharge on electricity rates paid by customers (i.e., for renewable energy, this fee is approximately 0.001 to 0.01 cents/kWh). To date, PBFs have primarily been used to fund energy efficiency and low-income programs. More recently, however, they have also been used to support clean energy supply (i.e., renewable energy and combined heat and power, CHP). PBFs are seen as a mechanism for continuing support for clean energy and the benefits it provides in a competitive market situation.
Output-Based Environmental Regulation to Support Clean Energy	Output-Based Environmental Regulations (OBR) relate emissions to the productive output of a process. Establishing emission limits on an output basis - units of pollutant per unit of useful output (lb/MWh) - recognizes efficiency improvements as pollution prevention. The goal of OBR is to encourage the use of fuel conversion efficiency and renewable energy as air pollution control measures. Traditionally, boilers and power generators have been regulated on an input-based limits, which do not account for the pollution prevention benefits of process efficiency in ways that encourage the application of more efficient generation approaches. Output-based regulations can be an important tool for promoting an array of innovative energy technologies that will help achieve national environmental and energy goals by reducing fuel use.

Interconnection Standards	Standard interconnection rules establish clear and uniform processes and technical requirements that apply to utilities within the state. Standard interconnection rules for distributed generation (DG) including renewable energy and combined heat and power (CHP), are used by states to accelerate the development of clean energy supply by reducing uncertainty and preventing time delays that clean DG systems can encounter in obtaining approval to connect to the grid. The primary objective of a standard interconnection rule is to obtain the benefits that clean DG can provide without comprising grid safety or reliability. Customer-owned DG systems are typically connected in parallel to the electric utility grid and are designed to provide some or all of the on-site electricity needs. In some cases, excess power is sold to the utility company.	
	Interconnection Standards for Clean DG	DG (Distributed Generation) is the generation of electricity at or near the energy end-user. State Public Utility Commissions approve interconnection rules used for investor-owned utilities and in some cases public power utilities. DG interconnections that do not involve power sales to third parties typically are regulated by the states. The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) regulates DG interconnections used to export power or for interstate commerce. Most DG is used to serve load at the customer's site, so states approve interconnection standards used for the majority of interconnections for small, clean DG. To be counted as a state with interconnection standards, the state must have interconnection standards for all distributed generation that meets a certain size criteria. If a state has interconnection standards for only net metered projects or a specific technology, this state is not counted as having interconnection standards.
	Net Metering	Net metering provisions can be considered a subset of interconnect standards for small scale projects. When DG output exceeds the site's electrical needs, the utility may pay the customer for excess power supplied to the grid or have the net surplus carry over to the next months' bill. Net metering provisions streamline interconnection standards but often are limited to specified sizes and types of technologies. Net metering rules often apply only to relatively small systems, specified technologies, or fuel types of special interest to policymakers. A state with "Completed" status may fall in to one of three categories: net metering offered by one or more individual utilities, state-wide net metering for certain utility types, or state-wide net metering for all utility types.
Fostering Green Power Markets	States can play a key role in helping to accelerate green power market development and increase overall participation levels. States can also ensure that green power markets complement other policies already in place, such as system benefits charge (SBC) funds and renewable portfolio standards (RPS). Overall, state support of green power markets can require less effort on the part of states than for other policies (e.g., RPS) and they can provide significant benefits when properly designed.	
	Green Power Marketing Activity in Competitive Electricity Markets	Many states have restructured or "deregulated" their markets for electricity supply. In these states competitive electricity suppliers may offer products to electricity consumers. Consumers are not limited to purchasing electric power from their local utility, but may shop for alternative products at competitive prices, or shop for power generated from clean renewable energy sources. These green power products are often purchased at a price premium, and are distinguished from Renewable Energy Certificates (REC), which are available nationwide, in that the renewable attributes of the energy are purchased together with electricity.
	Utility Green Pricing Activities	Some consumers may wish to select electricity products based upon the amount of clean energy contained in the product. In many states, policies either encourage or require utilities to provide bundled clean energy options for customers who wish to purchase power that is generated using clean or renewable energy. These bundled products can be offered in states that have vertically integrated electricity markets. This policy ensures that all customers have the option available to them. In states that have restructured electricity markets, default service providers can be required to offer green power check-off programs for customers who wish to purchase clean energy without choosing a competitive electricity supplier.

Source: Table 1.2, and Section 6.2 of US EPA "Clean Energy-Environment Guide to Action: Policies, Best Practices, and Action Steps for States" (2006)